GENERALPOSTOFFICESUED

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW INVOLVED.

A Superintendent of Mails Procures a Temporary Restraining Order Forbidding His Removal or Transfer to a Lower Posttion Without the Filing of Written Charges.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Post master-General Gary and First Assistant Heath were this afternoon served with a temporary injunction issued by Justice Cox of the District Supreme Court, forbidding them from removing John G. Woods, superintendent of mails at Louisville, Ky., from his position, or reducing his compensation, or interfering with him in the con-duct of his office. This action of Mr. Woods in bringing suit against the Postmaster-General and his subordinates to compel the department to retain him in office is regarded as open ing up a very important series of questions re garding the construction of the Civil Service law, the right of Presidents Cleveland and Me-Kinley to extend the provisions of the law lim-Iting the power of removal, and the construction of various amendments made by them, especially by President McKinley in July last.

Mr. Woods was appointed in June, 1893, and the Post Office authorities admit that they have no charges against him. But on Aug. 28 Mr. Woods received notice that he had been transferred from the place he occupied to that of an ordinary railway clerk, which meant that he would go on the roud at a considerably reduced salary, and Lewis O'Donnell was appointed in his place. Mr. Woods decided to make a fight, both to retain his position and determine the extent of the power of removal resting in heads of departments under the Civil Service act. Accordingly Mr. Harry N. Lowe, Wood's attorney here, this morning, having died a bill for a permanent injunction, went before Judge Cox and presented a motion for a temporary restraining order against Mr. Gary, Mr. Heath, and their subordinates, which the Justice granted this afternoon, making it returnable on Saturday.

Mr. Wood's case comes within the terms of President McKinley's recent order extending the provisions of the Civil Service law, as well as those of Fresident Cleveland's, because he is both within the cassified service and his position is subject to competitive examination. The Fost Office Department construes President McKinley's provision that no officeholder of this class shall be removed without charges to mean that he shall not be entirely removed iron, the department, but that it does not prevent his transfer to another position, although the transfer involves a reduction in salary. Mr. Woods makes the point that the removal from one position to another without the consent of the holder of the position practically constitutes a "removal" according to Mr. McKinley's order, and cannot be made without filing charces against the officeholder and giving him an opportunity to refute them.

In his petition Mr. Woods says that no charges were filed against him and that no hearing was given him. If this contention is unheld by the courts it will give the department considerable troube, as they could not reduce an officer of this class, as they have done heretofore without duestion. the Post Office authorities admit that they have no charges against him. But on Aug. 28

this class, as they have done heretofore without question.

Another important question involved is whether the Civil Service law throws any safeguard around removals from office. There is now no question that it controls to a certain axient appointments to office, but the power of the Civil Service Commission to enforce the provisions of the orders is restricted to taking cognizance of violations and regulating the examinations and the certifying of lists of those who are eligible to appointment. The commission holds that the questions in this case are wholly within the jurisdiction of the courts.

The case of Mr. Woods has aroused much interest in Louisville, and it is understood that he has been forcibly excluded from the Post Offices there. A certified copy of the temporary injunction was sent to Mr. Woods attorney in Louisville to use in obtaining an injunction there restraining the Postmaster from interfering with Mr. Woods in the conduct of his office.

TARIFF DECISIONS. Private Institutions Cannot Import Works of

Art Free of Buty. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- The Treasury Department to-day decided several disputed points in

regard to duties to be collected under the new Tariff bill. Cod liver oil, imported for dressing chamels leather, is held to be dutiable at 8 cents per gallon as fish oil and not free of duty as ressing for leather. It also held that a lot of Southampton, N. Y., could not be admitted free

Southampton, N. Y., could not be admitted free under the provision exempting works of art intended for public institutions, as the museum in question is a private institution.

The Collector of Customs at New York has been sotified by Assistant Secretary Howell to suppose the collection of the discriminating duty of 10 per cent., under section 22 of the new Tariff act, on goods imported via Canada until the decision of the Attorney-General on this section has been announced.

The collection of duties on the docks at the port of New York on the baggage of incoming passengers for the month of August amounted to \$46,892, which is an increase under the new law of \$31,811 over the collections for the same month last year.

month last year.

The new regulations for the assessment of duties on wearing apparel and personal effects of returning passengers are being prepared at the Treasury Department, and will be issued in a few days.

WARNING TO MARINERS.

Look Out for Tropical Hurricanes and Cyclone

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Mariners on the North Atlantic, and especially in the region of the West Indies, are warned by the Hydrographic Office to keep a bright lookout this month fo tropical cyclones and hurricanes. The monthly bulletin issued to-day says that it will be wel for skippers of vessels sailing near the West In dies to be at all times prepared to encounter these storms, and to keep a constant watch for the signs of their approach, as they are almost without exception attended by wind and seas of such violence as to threaten disaster to such vessels that may happen to be caught in the storm centre. In their early stages these cyclones, the report says, have a diameter of not more than 100 miles, but their growth is rapid, so that in the northern latitudes the diameter may vary from 500 to 1,000 miles.

The forecast for the month says that occasional gales will prevail north of the 35th parallel; also near the American coast. Tropical cyclones or hurricanes very probable, with fog west of the 41st meridian, across the Grand Banks, and seat of the New England coast. these storms, and to keep a constant watch for

JAPAN'S REPLY TO HAWAIL

the Accepts Arbitration in Principle, but In sists on Certain Conditions.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Official copies of the ote addressed by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Hawalian Government a answer to the proposal from Hawaii that the two countries submit their differences over the mmigration and other matters to arbitration were received here to-day. The Japanese Gov were received here to-day. The Japanese tovernment says it accepts arbitration in principle, but will not agree to submit its controversies with Hawaii to a tribunal except on certain conditions. What those conditions are cannot be ascertained either at the State Department or at the Japanese Legation. It was said at the legation that nothing on the subject could be loid until Minister Hoshi, who is out of towe, had been heard from. It is known, however, that the statements made in the Japanese answer are greatly different from the slieged synopsis published in the newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- The exports of the United States for the month of July were \$69. 925,770, which is an increase of \$4,239,351 ove the same month last year. For the seven months anded July 31, compared with a similar period last year, the increase was \$49,416.874.

The value of goods in bonded warehouses on July 31, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, was \$11,682,040, against \$52,041,108 at the same date last year. This large decrease is accounted for by the large withdrawals made in anticipation of the higher rates of the new Tariff bill.

Failure of a National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The failure of the First National Bank of Greensburg, Ind., was reported to Acting Comptroller Coffin this morning. He has directed Bank Examiner Packard lake charge of the bank's affairs. The corporation had a capital of \$100,000, and at the last report had some \$84,000 on deposit.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sepr. 2.-A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day reported that the torpedo boat Foote had been obliged to lie over at Norfolk on account of the disarrange ment of its machinery through settling. The ment of its machinery through settling. The shake up is not serious, and the Foote will be in sea shape again in four or five days.

Assistant Secretary Day telegraphed to the State Department the atternoon from Canton, O, that he would be in Washington on Sanday. Secretary Sherman will go to Ohio shortly to visit his home in Mansfeld and to make a speech in the campaign.

Jinjin Sakara has been appointed attachéfof the Japanese legation, and Hiko Kichi Mutsu, third Secretary, has returned to Japan.

JAPAN AND THE NICABAGUA CANAL.

That Covernment Beclined to Guarantee Its

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The authorities of the Greater Republic of Central America have been attempting to secure the cooperation of Japan in guaranteeing the construction of the Nicar agua Canal, but have met with no success Japan has never given the slightest encourage ment to suggestions that she should take some positive action in the matter independent of the United States. After the war between China and Japan the Japanese Sovernment sought to make new agreements with all the treaty powers, and among other countries with which negotia tions were conducted was Nicaragua. This was before the organization of the Greater Republic of Central America. Naturally the maritime canal question came up, and the Nicaragus authorities suggested that Japan should take hand in carrying out the project. Japan, how

authorities auggested that Japan should take a hand in carrying out the project. Japan, however, absolutely declined to make any such agreement without the knowledge or consent of the United States, and the topic was dropped. Recently, in the course of the negotiation of a new treaty between Japan and the Greater Republic, a proposition was made by Mr. Rodriguez, the Greater Republic's Minister in Washington, that the canal be guaranteed by Japan, or that Japan guarantee the neutrality of the proposed waterway. The answer of Japan showed that that Government had the most friendly feeling for the Government of the United States and fully acquiresced in the Monroe doctrine. An independent guarantee the Japanese Government absolutely declined to give, but it expressed a willingness to give further consideration to the proposition if other maritime nations would join in the guarantee. An express stipulation was made, however, that Japan would take no part in the matter unless the Government of the United States showed a favorable disposition toward the scheme.

The Japanese Government went so far as to submit the proposition of the Greater Republic to the State Department, with a request for an opinion as to the position of the United States. No official answer has ever been returned, and the matter has been dropped so far as Japan is concerned. The story that Japan is negotiating with the Greater Republic to secure control of the canal is viewed with anusement here.

"You might as well talk about the United States building a canal across Australia as Japan constructing the Nicaragua Canal," said an official to-day.

CLARA BARTON GOING TO VIENNA. She Will Attend the International Conferen of the Bed Cross.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Miss Clara Barton, President and Treasurer of the American National Red Cross, will leave the city on Sept. 11 for Vienna to attend the fifth International Conference of the Red Cross, which opens in that city on Sept. 30. George H. Pullman, Financial Secretary, and Dr. J. B. Hubbell, General Field Agent of the society, will accompany her.

Miss Barton had no intention to participate in the International Conference this year, but has suddenly changed her mind, and to-day announced her determination to make the journey, it is understood that she will make a report of the doings of the conference to President Mc-Kinley on her return, which will be printed before the meeting of Congress. It is expected that the President will then recommend a law reatricting the use of the name "Red Cross" to the society, as has been done elsewhere all over the world where the society has branches.

Nearly ten years ago this subject was before Congress. Miss Barton made a report to President Cleveland, and a bill was prepared to restrict the name to the Red Cross Society. It passed the Senate and House, but either by accident or design the bill was one of the famous fifty-two which were not signed by the President. Nothing daunted, the society has continued its efforts to have such a bill passed. In other countries the use of the name for any other than the Red Cross Society is punishable with fine and imprisonment.

\$1.668,680,078 IN CIRCULATION.

\$136,510,464 More Than on Sept. 1, 1896

Washington, Sept. 2.—The amount of money in circulation on Sept. 1 was \$1,685,680,098 which is \$126,510,464 more than on the same which increased \$57,852,594 to \$521,848,563. Silver certificates increased \$22,123,443, to \$367,863,337; United States notes, \$22,467,580 880,000, to \$63,275,000, and national bank notes \$10,277,301, to \$226,075,827. Decreases are shown in silver dollars of \$360,217, to \$53,-95,664; fractional silver, \$763,175, to \$58,

085,664; fractional silver, \$763,175, to \$58,-936,292; gold certificates, \$1,849,850, to \$37,-017,789, and Sherman notes, \$8,117,212, to \$83,-145,312. On an estimated population of 73,-190,000 at the date named, the circulation per capita would be \$22.78.

During the month of Angust the net increase in circulation was \$19,208,959, of which \$9,-924,687 was in silver certificates. There was as decrease during the month of \$8,148,048 of all other cash in the Treasury except gold coin, which increased \$888,984, and there was also an increase of \$2,300,603 in gold bullion and \$15,663 in silver bullion, making the net de-crease for the month \$5,212,798.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Superintendent of Free Delivery Machem has sent Agent Black-man of the Rural Free Delivery to Elba, Genesee county, near Batavia, N. Y., to make a report on the service at that point. He expects
the report to arrive within a few days. The
service was established Oct. 15, 1896, with three
carriers at \$300 a year each. They serve a population of 1,200, exattered over thirty square
miles of territory. During December and January they delivered and collected 14,636 letters
at a cost of \$153,30, or 14-100 cents per letter
delivered. This record was exceeded by only
one office out of forty-two where free delivery
experiments are being made, namely, at Sun
Prairle, Dane county. Wis., where four carriers
handled 17,761 pieces at a cost per piece, delivered, of 1 15-100 cents. At Elba, N. Y., each
carrier travels eighteen miles a day. port on the service at that point. He expects

Bids for Hoavy Projectiles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.-Bids for furnishing heavy projectiles for the Ordnance Department of the army were opened to-day. The bidders were the Driggs-Scabury Gun and Ammunities Company, New York; the Midvale Steel Com Company, New York; the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia; the Firth Sterling Steel Company, New York; and the Carpenter Steel Company, New York. On all five items on which bids were asked the Driggs-Seabury Company was the lowest bidder. It agreed to furnish 195 8-inch shot at \$819.80 each; 605 10-inch shot at \$114.50 each; 150 12-inch shot at \$212 each; 270 12-inch mortar shells of 800 pounds weight at \$114 each, and 50 12-inch mortar shells of 1,000 pounds weight at \$150 each.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- Walter Pickett, a pe gro, cleaned out a "parlor social" to-night by nearly killing five persons. He pulled a razor and attacked Peter, Martha, and Mary Burke Mrs. Pickett, and Ernest Patton. The Burkee were almost killed and were sent to the hospital

TELLOW OCHRE ON HIS FARM. Platt Ackerly of Dix Hills in Luck if There Is a Vein of It.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 2.-The day after a eavy July storm Farmer Platt Ackerly of Dix Hills took a walk around his farm to take account of the damage sustained. He discovered a deep gully that had been washed out at the foot of a hill. He saw something very yellow down in the gully, and visions of gold nuggets down in the gully, and visions of gold nuggets appeared before him. Farmer Ackerly got down in the gully and found that he had discovered a vein of yellow clay. He dug some of it out and took it home. A friend saw it and said that the yellow clay was ochre, and in order to make certain induced Farmer Ackerly to send a sample to Prof. Wheeler, a Bridgeport chemist for analysts.

o send a sample to Prof. Wheeler, themist, for analysis.
Prof. Wheeler has reported that the stuff is yellow ochre and Farmer Ackerly has engaged a mining expert to visit his farm and locate the vein. At present yellow ochre is all imported from foreign countries. Should there prove to be a large quantity of it on the farm the owner will become a rich man in a chort time.

WEMPLE AGAIN LOCKED UP. Arrested for the Third Time for Not Paying Cab Fare.

Frank P. Wemple, who says he is a brother of the ex-State Comptroller, was arrested for the third time within forty-eight hours last evening for declining to pay a cabby his fare. He was in two similar scrapes in the Tenderloin two similar scrapes in the lenderion on Wednesday. Last evening he hired Mi-chael Heary's cab at 155th street and Eighth avenue and ordered cabby to drive to 125th street. He stopped at several saloon, and then he told the cabman to take him back to the point from where they had started. When they got there Wemple declined to pay the \$3 due, so cabby shut him in the cab and drove to the West 125th street station, where Wemple was locked up.

CUBANS WIN NEAR HAVANA

BPANISH INFANTRY AND CAVALRY DRIVEN FROM THE FIELD.

Col. Raoni Arango Slightly Wounded in Another Fight-Spanish Reverse to Santings de Cuba-Milk Is Scarce in Mayana Because Woyler to Converting the Cown Into Beef. HAVANA, Sept. 1, via Key West, Sept. 2 .-

en. Alejandro Rodriguez, who is now in command of the insurgent army in the province of Havana, sends to THE SUN's correspondent the following report: "Headquarters of the Army of Liberation,

near Bonifla, Havana, Aug. 28.—The infantry forces under my command attacked yesterday, a half mile west of Borilla, a large Spanish force of infantry and cavalry combined. After short engagement the Spanish retreated, leaving on the field their dead and wounded and also many rifles and much ammunition. We buried the dead, who numbered forty, and took care of the wounded. My troops also made six prisoners, and I set them free after a few hours. The Spanish soldiers all belonged to a detachment of the battalion of San Quintin. "Another hard engagement has taken place

at the Grillo Hills, in which Col. Raoul Arango, commanding the patriots, exhibited his usual dashing courage. Col. Arango himself was wounded in the encounter and also his second in command, Major Tiguero. But fortunately the wounds were slight and there is every propect of the speedy recovery of both leaders. The fight ended in the total defeat of the Spaniards, who retreated with very heavy losses. The Cubans had only fourteen killed and eight wounded.

The Cubans had only fourteen killed and eight wounded.

"The same day, at the plantation El Almendarito, the Spanish were routed again by my forces. They had to take refuge in the fortified town of San José de las Lajas. Another Spanish force which came to the help of that mentioned above was defeated by Col. Gomez before reaching my vanguards.

The communication of Gen. Rodriguez is the official version by the Cubans of the last fights in Havana province, recently reported by Gen. Weyler as "Spanish victories."

Another report comes from Haclenda Romenal, also in Havana, of a combat lasting several hours, in which the Spanish Col. Allergote lost nine dead and fourteen wounded.

The news is circulating in Havana that the Spaniards have met with a very serious reverse at Santiago de Cuba, losing about 500 soldiers in an engagement with the insurgent forces of Gen. Jesus Rabi.

Señor Hias Casares, a wealthy merchant of Puerto Principe, has been arrested there for pointical reasons.

A large herd of cows was sent yesterday to Havana by Gen. Weyler to be killed for the provisioning of the Spanish troops. They all belonged to the milkmen who provided the capital. Milk is now so scaree that its price is three times that of last week.

The town of Guira de Melena, in Havana province, is reported to have been raided by Gen. Quintin Handeras, who plundered all the stores taking away a large quantity of provisions, medicines, and money.

WEYLER'S WAR ON WOMEN. More of the Members of Leading Cuban Pami-

HAVANA, Aug. 28.-The correspondent of THE Sun at Santa Clara city writes under date of Aug. 22, that Señorita Casanova, a well-known Cuban girl of one of the best families in the sland, and whose uncle and the head of the family is Dr. Juan Casanova, American Vice-Consul in Cienfuegos, has been arrested there and sent to the common jail among the lowest

class of criminals. The only apparent cause of the arrest of this girl is that she was engaged to marry the young Cuban officer, Filomeno Cordoves, who went to the United States and came from there with the expedition of Gen. Roloff, distinguishing himself later in the revolutionary ranks. At the same time, Seforas Carmen Rulz and

Carmen Gutlerrez, also of very well-known familles of Santa Clara, were arrested, and, in spite of the protests of their relatives, carried to the jail by soldiers. Senora Gutierrez is the director of the best school for girls in Santa Clara. She is much respected in the city for her attainments and ability. It is said that in a raid on a Cuban camp, a few miles from Santa Clara, the Spansh troops found a letter addressed to an insurgent in which the names of both women were mentioned. But the letter did not show that they were helping the revolution or were in communication with the patriots, as the writer only spoke of Senoras Ruiz and Gutlerrez Incilentally in his budget of news.

The recent reports published in the United

In Havana the sensation of the day is the foul murder of Señor Ariza by the Spanish police in the outskirts of El Cerro ward. Señor Ariza's family is one of the oldest and best known in Cuba. He was driven out of his bouse two days ago by an armed force and conducted to a police station. No charge was made there against him, and a few hours later he was told hat the policemen were going to take him own again and set him free. What they did, pon the orders of the Chief of Political Cerro wards and has her wist sprained. While anighting from a street car on Eighth and has her right leg broken. A hosoidtal surgeon at the highest social standing in Paris. The fact that the heretofore uncompromisting autonomists wish to come to an understanding with the short that their alleged Spanish they are to have an opportunity to come to us. Two wheelmen collide and one has several the highest social standing in Paris. The fact that the heretofore uncompromists wish to come to an understanding with us shows that their alleged Spanish he sentiment is not deeply rooted. All they want is to have an opportunity to come to us.

A we need the co-operation of all I think that laying all causes of dissension aside, the way sold hat the policemen were going to take him owne again and set him free. What they did, pon the orders of the Chief of Political Cerro wards. A hosoidtal surgeon at the case of the condition of the highest social standing in Paris.

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Two wheelmen collide and one has several the way to the highest social standing in Paris.

A girl falls from her wheel in Central Park laying all causes of dissension aside, the way sold has her right leg broken. A hosoidtal surgeon at the proper of the line to this, a cubic laying from a street car on Eight wh shoot him. He died instantly, pierced by several bullets. The news has aroused much in dignation, even among many Spaniards.

Another report of a Spanish crime in this

province comes from Manguito. Nicolas Rio, son of a rich Spanish merchant of the town, who, in the previous war, served the cause of Spain by paying the expenses of several thousand Spanish guerrilla forces, has been killed there contrary to law and regardless of his father's services. Rio joined the insurgent forces some nonths ago, but last week surrendered to the Spaniards and asked his freedom in accordance with Weyler's last decree offering pardon to all the insurgents who should lay down their arms. But he was handcuffed and locked up in a small cell for four days, during which time neither food nor water was given to him. In a state of almost complete collapse he was then taken out of his cell and executed at a place half a mile from the town. The military commander of Manguito was present at the execution and personally gave all the orders. The dashing Cuban, Col. Nestor Aranguren, has obtained a remarkable victory over the Spanish battalion of Guadaiajara at Guanabo, Havana province. The news has caused a sensation in the capital, as it proves the falsity of Gen. Weyler's last official report to the effect that the insurgents had be en couted and driven out of the province. Details of the battle have been received from reliable sources. After several hours of hard fighting the Spaniards made a feigned retreat in order to lure the Cubans into an ambush. Aranguren followed them, but left behind some cavalry forces to reinforce him at a given moment. When the Spaniards surrounded Aranguren the Cuban forces in reserve fell on them, charging with their machetes, and the whole Spaniah force fled and wounded and a large part of their arms and ammunition.

The war is also waging holly in Matanzas and n accordance with Weyler's last decree offer-

and wounded and a large part of their arms and ammunition.

The war is also waging hotly in Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. At Matagua, Santa Clara, Cuban forces under command of Gen. Alfredo Rego had a hard engagement with the Spanish battalion of Anteguers. After four hours of fighting night came on and both forces retreated, with their stock of ammunition entirely exhausted and with heavy losses.

At San Joaquin del Pedroso, Matanzas province, the insurgents under Rojas attacked the Spanish brigade of Matanzas and routed it, killing several Spanish officers, among them Capt. Luis Ibert, and capturing many arms and much ammunition. Several Spanish prisoners were set free by Gen. Rego.

The production of sugar in Cuba will be less this year than in 1896. It is estimated that the total will not exceed 100,000 tons. The price of sugar in the local markets is so high that the quality that was sold for 50 cents in Santa Claracity now brings \$2.

WEYLER HAS TO ADMIT IT.

Compelled to Confess That There is a Bot of Fighting in the Pacified Provinces.

MADRID, Aug. 18 .-- A despatch from Gen. Weyler giving a summary of the Cubsa operations from Aug. 5 to Aug. 15 has incited the newspapers here to renew their attacks upon him and to urge his recall, El Correo says: "Weyler's despatch confirms all private ad

vices regarding important fights in the prov-ince of Havana. We think the Government will not now say that it is only a question of small insurgent groups which disperse upon the approach of our soldiers, and whose presence does not interfere with the peace now enjoyed in the western provinces. The author of the despatch himself must necessarily admis that the war is waging most flercely in the very provinces which he has declared pacified."

El Dia says: "From Weyler's own reports we must infer that the insurrection is skowing



extraordinary vitality. Just as we have been beginning to believe the story of pacification we are awakened to the fact that the insurgents possess important armed forces, with which they attack large cities, build strong intrenchments, and fight real battles. The apparent paralysis of the Cubans after the death of Maceo was due only to the fact that they were making preparations for a new and more

energetic campaign."

El Ejercito Español, an army organ, draws: dismal picture of the situation in Cuba under Weyler's rule, and adds: "If there is no personal security outside of the cities; if no agricultural abors can be carried on; if misery and distress prevail over the entire island, bread, meat and wine being luxuries which those who are not rich may scarcely enjoy; if anemia has destroyed three generations of Spaniards, and famine annihilated another three generations of Cubana,

three generations of Spaniards, and famine annihilated another three generations of Cubans, how is it possible, unless we are fools or traitors, that we should say that all goes well in Cuba I' El Globo sums up the situation by saying that, while no headway is made toward peace, Weyler takes good care of himself, always keeping beyond the reach of bullets.

On the other hand, Señor Romero Robledo, whose nerves are becoming more and more irritated since he began to lose hope of being proclaimed leader of the Conservative party, declares that, inasmuch as Weyler enjoyed Canovas's confidence, to recall him now would be to dishonor the memory of the dead statesman, besides being an act of treachery to the nation, and calculated to arouse the wrath of the army and of the loyal Spaniards in Cuba.

In an article upon the situation Col. Alas says in La Correspondencia de España that both the Liberal party and Señor Silvela must now show that their opposition previous to Canovas's death was not merely empty words. "Meanwhilo," he adds, "time must be given to the Queen for her to decide as to the continuance of the Conservative barty in onlice or its replacement by the Liberals or Silvelists. It is natural that the Queen should hesitate between recaling to radical reforms, to be carried out at once and with entire good faith; between accepting or absolutely rejecting the much-applauded theory of Silvela regarding the final liquidation of our affairs in Cuba."

or absolutely rejecting the much applauded theory of Silvela regarding the final liquidation of our affairs in Cuba."

Señor Cos Gayon, Minister of the Interior, has resented the preference shown by the Queen Regent in appointing Gen. Azcárraza President ad inferim of her Cabinet Council. He says that he will retire from politics as soon as he is able to withdraw from the Ministry. Cos Gayon was made a Minister long before any of the other men in the Cabinet, and on this account believed he had a right to precedence.

No advance is made in the work of uniting the various groups in the Conservative party. For the moment the indications are that things will go on as they are until the Liberals are called to office, when Silveia's new party, supported by Martiner Campos, will be reinforced by most of the men who ranked with Schor Canovas.

In conversation with the correspondent of El Impercial at Avila, Schor Sagasta almost retracted his recent declarations regarding the establishment of autonomy in Cuba immediately after he should take office. "This," he said, "is a hard problem which I must seriously consider before reaching a decision. It all depends upon the condition of things in. Cuba at the time I assume power."

La Estyletia, a Spanish organ printed in Paris,

before reaching a decision. It all depends upon the condition of things in Cuba at the time I assume power."

La Estayeta, a Spanish organ printed in Paris, says that the delegates of the Cuban Autonomists will hold a conference with important members of the secessionist party with a view to bringing the war to a close. The meeting, it is added, will take place either in New York or Biarritz, France. No credence is given to the story. It is well known here, however, that prominent Autonomists desire the secessionists to unite with them in an energetic demand for autonomy, with the full understanding that in case the Spanish Government should refuse to satisfy their joint aspirations the Autonomist party will dissolve and its members embrace the cause of secession; but all agree to say that nothing practical could come out of the projected meeting, in case it should ever be held, because, while the Autonomist leaders may pledge themselves in any given direction, the secessionists must act in entire conformity with their fundamental code, which expressly forbids the Cuban authorities, under penalty of death, to consider any proposition which is not based upon the absolute independence of the island. Consequently, whatever resolutions may be adopted at the meeting would be merely the expression of the personal desire of men who have no authority among the revolutionists. Referring to this, a Cuban of the highest social standing in Paris writes:

"The fact that the beretofore uncompromis-

Transported to Chafarinas Without Explana tion of the Charge Against Him.

Justo Garcia Velez, the son of the Cuban General, Calixto Garcia, whose escape from the penal colony of Spain in the Chafarinas Islands has already been reported, was one of the passengers on the steamer Aurania, which arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday. He was met at the pier by his brother Mario, and soon afterward started for Long Branch, where the Garcia family is passing the summer. Garcia

said yesterday: "It is useless that I should say that I heartily sympathize with the cause of Cuban independence; but it was outrageous on the part of the Spanish Government to transport me to the Chafarinas Islands unless it be declared that they had the right to punish me because my father was fighting against them. I was not in any was fighting against them. I was not in any way implicated in the revolutionary movement. Long before the war started I had gone to the Philippine Islands with a subordinate position in the administration. As soon as I heard of the uprising in Cuba I thought it was my duty to quit serving the Spanish Government, and I tendered my resignation, but the authorities would not accept it. Minister Castellano instructed Captain-General Blanco the authorities would not accept it. Minister Castellano instructed Captain-General Blanco to keep an eye on me and institute criminal proceedings against me if I attempted to leave the islands. I accommodated myself to the situation as best I could until the latter part of 1896, when I was allowed to go to Spain. On my way thither I could have remained at Singapore or Port Said if I had wished to do so, but as I was completely innocent I thought that I had nothing to fear and went on to Spain. At Barcelona, where I landed, the authorities did not interfere with me, and I proceeded to Bilboa on a visit to a sister of mine married to the American, Br. Warner. It was there that the police arrested me, and without explaining to me why they did so I was transported to the Chafarinas.

"I need not tell how I escaped from there, Manuel Planas, who fied with me, has already told THE SUN all the facts in connection with our flight. After we separated at Marseilles, I started for Biarritz, again to see my sister, but as my train was approaching Cette, southern France, I was arrested by the French police at the suggestion of the Duke of Mandas, the Spanish Minister at Paris. When the Socialists in Cette learned of my unwarrented arrest they were appeased by the assurance that I would not be delivered to the Spanish authorities. On the next day I was executed to Calais by two gendarmes, who put me on board the transfer bont for Dover. I spent a few days in London, and now I am here waiting for an opportunity to go and see my father."

Her Crew Taken Off by the Tug East Chester in the Middle of the East Biver.

FLUSHING, L. L. Sept. 2.-The tugboat William B. Eddie caught fire in the East River off College Point this afternoon and was burned to the water's edge. The fire started in the engine the water's eage. The are started in the engine room and spread throughout the craft. The tug boat East Chester went to the reacue and took the crew off. The burning tug was lowed to the steamtoat dock at College Point, where the flames were extinguished.

Public Telephone Pay Stations are Public Time Saving Stations.



New York-The Trouble Due in Most Cases

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF MIS-HAPS TO RIDERS. A Long List of Wheelmen and Wheelwe-men Hurt in the Streets and Avenues of

to Carelesances on the Part of Someone Persons who noticed a decrease in the num ber of bicyclists on the Boulevard and on River side Drive last mouth probably thought that half of New York's wheelmen and wheelwomen were out of town, and that the pedestrian could safely afford to relax his vigilance when crossing the city's thoroughfares. But good proof that the prospective Borough of Manhattan retained a large army of cyclists even in the hot weeks of August is to be found in the summing up of casualties that occurred among them between July 31 and Sept. 1. While the list of mishaps is long, it should be decidedly comforting to the non-cyclist, inasmuch as the month's record of injuries to mortals on foot is much smaller than for any other month this year. Some bicyclists lost their heads, collided with four-wheeled vehicles, and were run over; some turned too short and were thrown over their handlebars; some mistook curostones and mud holes for asphalt pavement, and others tumbled over each other because they couldn't stop their machines quickly enough. The fol-

lowing is the list of accidents for the month: A truckman driving on the wrong side of the street runs into a lot of cyclists and one of them, woman, is thrown from her wheel. She barely escapes being run over by the truck, and re ceives several scratches. Driver arrested.

A tandem, in trying to pass in front of a funeral procession, is hit by the pole of a carriage and the bicyclists, two young men, are thrown. One receives severe scalp wounds and bruises about the body. Driver arrested.

A man is knocked down by a wheelman on Madison avenue who is going too fast to turn out. The pedestrian's left leg and side are bruised and his kneecap is seriously hurt. He is taken home and the wheelman is arrested. A careless truck driver runs down a septuagenarian wheelman, who falls on his back

and is trodden upon by the horse. Four of the cyclist's ribs are broken and puncture his right lung, and he is badly injured about the body. Driver lashes his horse and escapes, but is arrested later. A man and a woman on a tandem collide with single wheel, and the three riders are thrown

in a heap directly in front of a cable car. The car is stopped in the nick of time, and the cy-clists escape, much frightened but little hurt. A wheelwoman runs into a curbetone, falls and breaks her right leg. She is taken to a

hospital. A truckman runs down a wheelwoman on Eighth avenue and her right wrist is broken.

machine is smarhed. After the accident the driver quickly whips up his horse and skedaddies. Witnesses say that the mishap is intentional on the driver's part. He is arrested and in court is pronounced guilty of assault, Wheelman loses control of his bicycle on the

west drive of Central Park, butts into the horse of a mounted policeman, and lands heavily on the ground. He is considerably scratched and

the ground. He is considerably scratched and bruised but not seriously hurt.

Another wheel gets away from its rider on the east drive of Central Park and the wheelman is thrown, breaking his left arm. He is taken to a hospital.

Trolley car strikes a wheelwoman who becomes confused on Third avenue and she is thrown off. Her right arm is broken, her shoulder dislocated, and she is taken to a hospital.

A wheelwoman is thrown headlong from her machine while descending a hill in Central Park and is picked up in a semi-conscious condition. She suffers had bruises about the head and body and is taken home in a cab.

and is taken home in a cab.

and is taken home in a cab.

An ice waron strikes a wheelwoman on Fighth avenue, knocking her down. One finger and the thumb of the left hand are broken and she is otherwise badly hurt. She is taken home and the driver is arrested for reckl. seness.

In trying to save her child from being run down by a corcher, a woman is knocked over by the wheel and has her wrist sprained. Scorcher arrested.

While alighting from a street car on Eighth avenue a woman is run down by a cyclist and

spital. Wheelwoman runs into a cable car on Co-

bospital.

Wheelwoman runs into a cable car on Columbus avenue, demolishing her wheel, and more or less bruising her body.

Elderly woman is knacked down by a scorcher on First avenue, two of her ribs are broken, and she is taken to a hospital. Scorcher is thrown by the collision but quickly remounts and escapes.

A wheelwoman's dignity is hurt on Park avenue by a man who, she says, "commented on my shape." The offender is arrested, but is discharged by the Sergeant at the police station.

A had on a bicycle runs into an ice wagon near Gramercy Park, falls under the wheels, and is instantly killed. Driver arrested.

An ambulance strikes a wheelman who, in attempting to avoid the vehicle, runs directly in front of the horse. The bicycle is smashed and its rider receives several cuts on the arms and face. Ambulance doesn't stop.

A wheelman on the wrong side of the avenue coilides with a negro, smashing his own machine. He proceeds to pummel the negro, but the latter objects and gives his assailant a sound thrashing. Both men are arrested.

A truckman turns his horse, upon a wheelman, who jumps to save his life. The machine is smashed, but the rider is undurt.

Five-year-old girl is run down by a cyclist in front of her home; her right arm is dislocated and she is badily bruised. A wheelman, thought to be responsible for the accident, is arrested.

Priver of an express wagon struck on the and so her home; her right arm is dislocated and she is badly bruised. A wheelman, thought to be responsible for the accident, is arrested.

Driver of an express wagon struck on the head with a bicycle wrench by a wheelman whose wife the driver has insulted. Immediately after the adventure the cyclist and his wife mount their wheels and ride away, leaving the subdued driver bleeding and yelling for the police.

Wheelwoman falls from her machine and receives a severe scalp wound. She is taken to a hospital.

Two women on wheels from

hospital.

Two women on wheels frighten a horse, which is chased by a bicycle policeman. The policeman is pulled from his wheel and dragged for some distance. He sustains a badly wrenched arm and numerous bruises.

A delivery wagen ruins down a wheelman, who is knecked off and has his ankle broken. He is taken to a hospital, while the driver hurries away.

While pursuing a reorcher a bicycle police man rounds a corner too quickly and is thrown on a pile of stones, spraining his left wrist and otherwise injuring himself externally. Scorcher escanes and policeman limps to a hospital.

Wheelman is struck by a horse on the bridge, is thrown off his macnine, and badly bruised on the arms and legs. Attended by an ambulance

is thrown off his machine, and badly bruised on the arms and legs. Attended by an ambulance surgeon.

A scorching wheelwoman, in trying to avoid running down some children, turns toward the curb and her wheel slips on a banana peel. She is thrown heavily into the gutter and is picked up with her arm badly injured. Two companions take her to a doctor.

Eleven-year-old boy playing in front of his home is run over by a scorcher, who increases his speed after the accident without even leoking around to see what damage he has done. The little fellow is severely bruised, and is taken to a hospital.

A cable car knocks down a wheelman, whose right shaulder blade is broken by the fall.

A bicycle policeann chases a scorcher and the latter, seeing that escape is impossible, suddenly turns his wheel in front of the policeman and both machines crash together. For a moment the policeman is stunned, and the scorcher, who is unburt, picks hunself up and tries to remount. He is grabbed, however, by his pursuer, and with the aid of bystanders is locked up. At the hospital the policeman's shoulder is found to be dislocated and his arm sprained.

A bicycle slips on a wet pavement and its rider, a woman, is thrown to the ground. Her no e is broken, and she is taken to a hospital.

Two young men on a tandem run down r woman, who is swerely injured internally. Wheelmen are arrested.

A truck knocks down a wheelman in Second avenue. His ribs are fractured and his taken to a hospital. Driver arrested.

Two wheelman smashing his machine, but only slightly burting the rider. Driver is arrested.

Two wheelman collides on Riverside Drive, and one falls on top of the other. They are



Your small boy's vacation has played hob with his Spring suit. Weather's too warm for heavy clothes even if our Fall things are ready.

Tell you what, put him into one of these mark-downs; \$2.75. Suits that were \$5 to \$8 three months ago. Few of a size but all sizes from 3 to 12 years; a few larger.

Some at each store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

both scratched about the head and hands, but conclude not to fight and ride on.

A bicycle policeman in stopping a runaway horse on the Boulevard has his right leg hurt, but he holds on to the runaway.

A deaf-mute wheelwoman fails from her machine in First avenue and hurts her head and knee. She limps to a hospital, has her injuries attended to, and walks away.

An enraged husband knocks his wife off her bicycle on Eighth avenue because, he avers, "she ought to be at home washing dishes instead of cycling with strange men." The woman's wheel is broken, her shirt waist torn, and she is dragged to the station house by the husband. The Sergeant discharges her on the ground that there's no law to prohibit her from wheeling. Wife remounts and scorches away, and husband goes home swearing.

A wheelman runs down a pedestrian on Second avenue, who is taken to a hospital. The injured man refuses to make a complaint awains: the cyclist.

A doctor wheeling on Eighth avenue turns suddenly and runs into a horse, which falls. A shaft of the wagon lacerates the doctor's leg and he is taken to a hospital. Driver not arrested.

An elderly woman is knocked down by a boy on a blevcle and is taken home a marently little

Eighth avenue and her right wrist is broken. She refuses to make a complaint against the driver, and he isn't arrested.

A cab rapidly driven crashes into half a dozen wheelmen, one of whom is knocked off, his machine wrecked, and he is more or less bruised. An elderly woman is knocked down by a boy on a bicycle and is taken home apparently little hurt. Later she is found to be in a dying condition, and the cyclist is arrested.

An elderly woman is knocked down by a boy on a bicycle and is taken to a hospital. In the property of an express of the chest. He is sent to a hospital.

A man and woman on a tandem are run into by a wheelman in Central Park. The tandem is upset and the woman's face is badly cut. An anbulance surgeon dresses the wounds. A wheelman falls from his bicycle, sprains his ankie, and is taken to a hospital.

A wheelman butts into a horse on turning a corner and fails under the animal's feet. The horse kicks cyclist in the head, inflicting a slight scalp wound. Driver is exonerated.

An express waron runs into a boy cyclist, breaking two of his ribs. He is taken to a hospital in a dangerous condition. Driver arrested.

pital in a dangerous condition. Driver arrested.

Nine-year-old boy cyclist is run down by an ice wagon and has his left leg severely brulsed. It is dressed by an ambulance surgeon and the lad goes home.

Three-year-old boy, while playing in the street in front of his home, is bowled over by a wheelman. The child's right leg is fractured and he is taken home. Cyclist escapes.

A carriage knocks down a wheelman on Eighth avenue, who suffers from a broken rib and is sent to a hospital. Driver arrested.

A wheelman, who tries to pass in front of a carriage on the Boulevard, is struck by one of the shafts and knocked off his machine, receiving several cuts about the face. ing several cuts about the face.

A malicious driver runs down a bleyclist on First avenue and breaks his machine, the wheelman himself having a narrow escape. A bicycle policeman in stopping the horse is struck in the chest by the wagon shaft, but not badly hurt. Driver arrested.

hurt. Driver arrested.

A truck driver runs down a wheelman on Lexington avenue; the cyclist receives painful contusions and is attended by a hospital surcontinuous and is attended by a nospital sur-geon. Driver arrested.

A wheelman collides with a wagon and breaks his right arm. He is taken to a hospital.

Judging from the reports, four-afths of these accidents might have been avoided if the bi-cyclists had exercised proper care.

EXPRESS TRAIN WRECKED.

More or Less Injured. CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 2.-Train No. 4, the limited vestibule New York express, was wrecked at Blodgett Mills, the first station south of Cortland, on the Syracuse and Hinghamton division of the Delaware, Lackawanns and Western Railroad, at 10:08 o'clock this morning. The fiver was going at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, when suddenly the rear trucks of the day coach became detached and the Pullman palace car was derailed. One person was killed outright and thirteen others were

injured, though none dangerously, The train consisted of mail, baggage, day coach, and Pullman palace cars, and was very heavily loaded. Some section men were working at a point 500 feet north of the station, a building twenty feet square, and at this point the Pullman car left the track, toppled over on one side, and was dragged 500 feet before it broke loose from the rest of the train. The rear of the day coach was thrown from the track, but the coach was not overturned. It is said that the gang of section men at work at that place replacing ties had the track partially undermined, and because of lack of project support a rail broke. The men resumed work immediately after the passing of the train, and before any one reached the scene had the damage to the track partially repaired. It is certain that a rail was broken, but it is not definitely known that that caused the wreck.

Mrs. J. H. McQuillian of Philadelphia was inwantly killed by being thrown half way out of the car window and gragged under the car several hundred feet. Her head and shoulders were shockingly mangled. The injured are:

A. b. Waliace of Cortland, back of head badly bruised arm partially to a from socket.

Mis Manule Graham of Cortland, bruises on shoulder. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Connell and their daughters Helen and lacuse and sons Harold and George of Scranton, cuts about the faces and bruised.

Mrs. R. F. Downing of New York, head and face cut. A. H. Schwarz of Syracuse, superintendent of the Syracuse and Binghamton division of the belaware, Lacknewanna and Western road, right arm cut; badly sheken up.

The Rev. J. J. Higgins of Binghamton, cut about the that the gang of section men at work at that

haken up. The Rev. J. J. Higgins of Binghamton, cut about the Mrs. J. J. Rogers of Wilkesbarre, scalp wound. Miss M. Speliman of Oswego, N. Y., cut about the

All but the last two were occupants of the Pullman car. Physicians from Cortland were early on the scene and attended the wounded. RAN INTO A PULLMAN CAR.

A Preight Engineer Killed, but the Passengers

Escaped Death.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.-Pullman car passengers on the Grand Trunk train from Chicago for New York, Boston, and eastern points had a narrow escape in a rear-end collision at 4 o'clock this morning at Stratford, west of Toronto. The east-bound express broke a driving rod, and while the train was standing on the track adjusting matters an east-bound freight ran into

it from behind. The engine of the freight train was driven about ten feet into the last Pullman

coach, containing nine passengers, all of whom escaped without serious injury. The enrinner of the freight train, John J. O'Hagan of Point Edward, a married man with seven children, was killed instantly while putting on the brakes to save the lives of the passengers. The fireman jumped just as the engineer was pitting on the brakes and escaped with a few scratches. The brakeman of the freight was hurled from the top of the fourth car over the telegraph wires, the roof of the oar going with him. His escape from death was almost miraculous. He got off with a breken ankle. coach, containing nine passengers, all of whom

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Andrew Glover has been arrested at Newburg. Va., by the Secre Service officers for making and passing counter feit gold coin.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

A splendid opportunity to purchase handsome designs below factory prices.

JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE. THE JUMPER RESCUED FROM DROWNING BY A PASSING TUG. He Leaped from the Highest Point of the Span-Not Apparent Whether He Tried to Commit Suicite or Honed to Win the Rewards That Sometimes Follow & Long. About once in so often a man jumps off the Brooklyn Bridge into the river. In the course of years the performance has lost the charm of

> of these causes impelled the latest pontomaniae to make the aerial trip is not known. The man, Herman Otten, is now in the Hudson Street Hospital. The doctors say that he will prob That he really jumped is pretty well substantlated by the story of Capt. P. S. Thornton of the tug Gratitude belonging to the Vierow Towing Company, and of several of his men. None of the bridge policemen saw the man jump, and although there were a score of painters at work in the network of cables just above the place where Otten fell in the water, not one of them noticed him until he was in the river.

novelty, but there is still enough notoriety in it

to tempt an occasional idjot to easy the leap for that cause. Others make the jump as a de-

sirably sensational method of snicide. Which

It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the Gratitude, on its way up the river with the schooner Edith Dennis in tow, passed into the shadow of the bridge. Capt. Thornton was at the wheel. As the prow came out from under the bridge something that looked like a bundle of rags flashed into the water about fifty yards to starboard. There was a great splash, and, a few seconds later, Capt. Thoraton saw an arm waving above the surface of the water. Casting off his tow, he put about and steamed over to where the man was splashing wildly in an instinctive effort to keep himself on the surface. A beat hook was stretched out, upon which Otten seized, and William Hotaling and William H. Sullivan, two of the tug's men, hauled him aboard. He tried to speak, but his head dropped and he became unconscious. Thinking that he had taken in too much water, his recuers hung him over the rail face down, but,

that he had taken in too much water, his recuers hung him over the rail face down, but, instead of water, blood came from his mouth, nose, and ears.

Near by was the New York Central tag 19, Capt. Ripley, and Capt. Thornton halled it, Capt. Ripley consented to take the injured man to the flattery and land him. So Otten was landed there, and a surgeon from the Marine Hospital, after examining him, sent in an ambulance call, in response to which an ambulance took the man to the Hudson Street Hospital. There he was roused from his unconsclous condition enough to say that he was Herman Octen, 18 years old, a German sailor, living in Astoria. To all queries as to why he had jumped he returned no answer, and soon lapsed into unconsclousness again. He revived later and was coing well at last accounts. Dr. Holmes, the house surgeon, said that there were no serious injuries, and that it was hard to believe, from the patient's condition, that he had jumped from the bridge.

During the afternoon Charles Hartz of 138 Lincoln street. Astoria, went to the hospital, and said that he was a cousin of Otten. He could give no reason why Otten should have jumped from the bridge. It is supposed thas Otten must have gone half way across the bridge on a truck or wagon before he jumped. The spot from which he leaped was at the high-est point of the bridge at the middle of the central span. What became of the driver of the vehicle the police would like to know. From the fact that there was no boat in waiting below to get Otten, it would appear that he had no invention of being rescued, and that he intended to kill himself. He will probably have to answer a charge of attempted suicide should he recover. to answer a charge of attempted suicide he recover.

CANADA LOOKING FOR TRADE. Doing Her Best to Develop Business with

Mexico and South America. OTTAWA, Sept. 2.-The Dominion Govern ment is making the most strenuous efforts to develop trade relations with Mexico and the South American republics. Mr. D. M. Rennie of Buenos Ayres has recently been in Ottawa, on a mission respecting the trade between the two countries. Canadian exports to the Argentine Republic last year amounted to about

\$500,000. Of this a large proportion is made up of lumber and agricultural implements. Canadian rye whiskey has a firm hold on the market there, and is specially put up to suit that trade in bottles containing one litre of whiskey. Canadian apples have been shipped

whiskey. Canadian apples have been shipped and have realized \$4 per dozen. It is difficult to keep the fruit from decaying in transit. Apples have arrived there in cold storage from England which first came from Nova Scotia.

Trade Commissioner Sheppard is now on his way to South America, and will go as far south as Buenos Ayres. His report on his trip to Mexico has just been published. It indicates certain lines of produce in which profitable business could be done between Canada and Mexico, and thoroughly acquaints manufacturers and producers with the conditions of trade and what margin of profit there is in exports to Mexico.

ports to Mexico.

ARGENTINA WANTS FLOUR.

She Sends Large Orders to Canada for Bread OTTAWA, Sept. 2.-The Argentine Republic s knocking loudly at Canada's door for wheat Five of the leading cities of the South American republic are in need of flour, and want is shipped with all possible despatch. A Manitoba miller has been applied to by a large concern in Argentina, which is ready to handle large supplies for the entire country. It is

large supplies for the entire country. It is likely that a good business will be done, and the trade between the Hominion and the republic will be given a marked impetus.

This order by Argentina for Canadian flour is considered important, coming just at this time. It has no direct bearing on the vexed question of this year's grain surplus, for this season's crop in Argentina is only just about going under ground, the narvest being in December or January. Such an urgent order from Argentina, however, indicates that that country, like the rest of the world, has consumed its visible supply, and awaits the ripening of its crops with empty wheat bins. In 1891 Argentina exported 56,000,000 bushels of wheat. Last year none was exported.

MANITOBA WHEAT

It Is Probably an Insect That Is Killing so Many Stalks.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.-The most serious reports ome from the southern and southeastern districts of Manitoba relating to a peculiar disease, or damage by some insect, affecting the wheat crop this year. The trouble appears to be spread over a very wide area and is shown in the appearance of dead heads of grain. In some instances the damage is so slight as to be

some instances the damage is so slight as to be hardly worth mentioning, but in other cases, it is quite acrious, varying all the way from 5 to 20 per cent, on the crop.

There seems to be no doubt that it is an insect. It is supposed to be a wire worm, killing the root of the growing stalk. Others again assert that it is the Hessian fly, on account of the stalk being killed at the first joint. Whatever it may be, it is fairly conclusive that it is an insect, alive and healthy to-day in Manitoba soil. Both the provincial and Dominion Governments are being urgest to take the matter us with a view to arriving at the cause of the difficulty and the possibility of a remedy.

Two Maryland Snake Stories.

From the Baltimore Sun. ELLICOTT CITY, Aug. 16 .- Two Howard county make stories are well authenticated. A few days ago Robert Alcorn, a Pine Orchard farmer, having occasion to put on his coat, which he had hung up in the house, to go out in the rain, discovered a four-foot black snake in the coas when he got it on. Not only that, but the snake proceeded to come out over his shoulders and lold itself around his neck in the shape of a four-in hand tie, the head and tall hanring down in front of his bosom. He was very much alarmed, and almost stood on his head to get rid of the reptile.

A traveller on the road in the same neighborhood, who was riding in a buggy, had a remarkable experience with a snake, which in some manner caught into one of the carriage wheels and fastened its tall to the axie. With this snake in this position the wheels made a number of revolutions until the reptile was literally pulled in two. What the adventurous snake was up to the traveller couldn't imagine. days ago Robert Alcorn, a Pine Orchard farmer.

Mr. Barnshaw and the Geysen From the Morning Oregonian.

From the Morning Oregonian.

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wy., Aug. 24.—George E. Earnshaw a prominent Philadelphian, came near losing his life while at Fountain Hotel by walking into one of the gerrer pools in the rear of the hotel. He was walking backward ripped on a stick, and fell backward into one of the bottomiese boiling geyser pools. He fell upon a ledge under five feet of water and was rapidly slipping off its edge to certain death, when he grasped a pole overhanging the edge of the pool and, by the assistance of those nearby, was rescued. He was badly hurned. Post Surgeon Godfrey dressed his wounds, which are not believed to be fatal.